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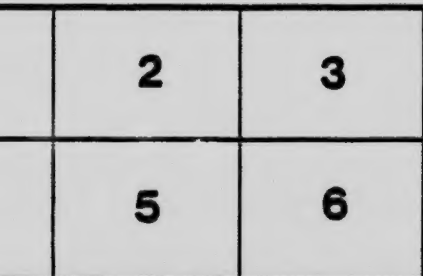
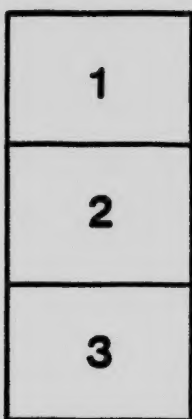
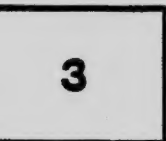
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symbole ▼ signifie "FIN".

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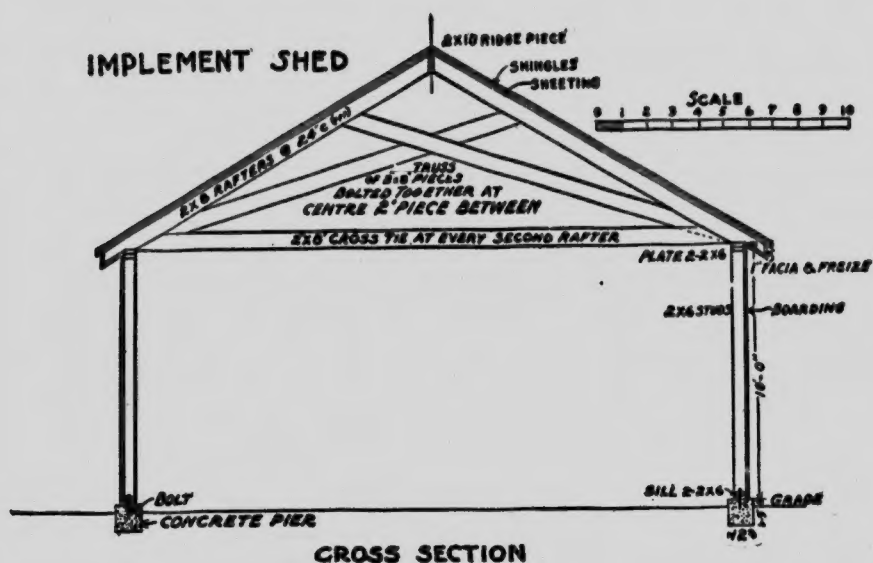
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reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir
de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite,
et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre
d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants
illustrent la méthode.



CARE OF FARM MACHINERY.

BY

W. L. GRAHAM, B.S.A.



DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

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EXHIBITION CIRCULAR No. 52.

630.4
C212
Exp. Farms
Service
Exhib. Circ.

HOUSING.

Enormous sums are spent annually by the farmers of Canada for implements which, due to neglect, last on the average only half as long as they would if given proper care. To equip an average farm with machinery costs about \$1,000. Implements subjected to the deteriorating effects of the weather and the mismanagement of the owner or operator will not do good work for more than five years. Thus there is necessary an expenditure of something like \$2,000 for each period of ten years.

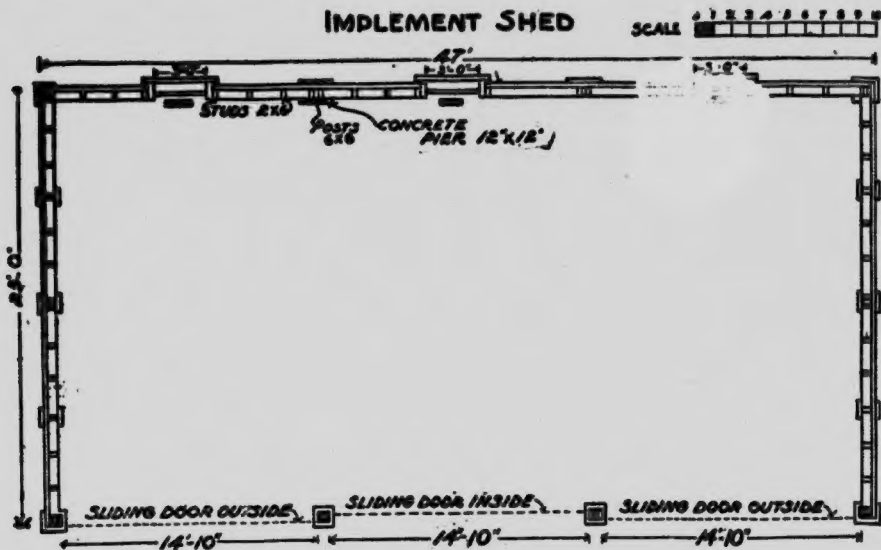
The care of farm implements may be readily divided into five parts, each of which plays an important part in checking or eliminating one of the many leaks of the farm.

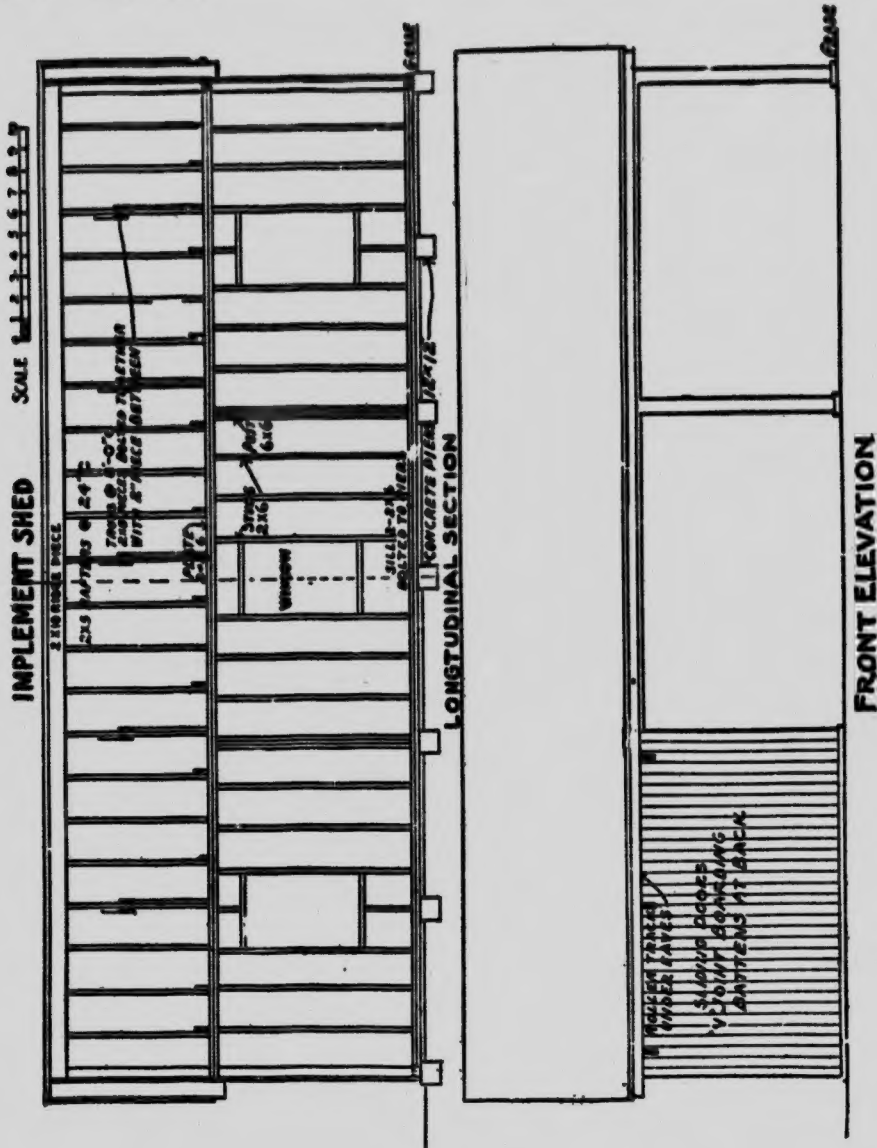
A comparatively cheap shelter will serve to protect the machines; one sufficiently roomy can be built for approximately \$400; which should be considered as money invested, for it will realize a good dividend.

The accompanying plan will meet the needs of the average farmer. It is capable of many modifications, and a careful study of the plan will be helpful to those who intend to build. Of course, the building can be made any length desired.

PLAN.

The building is 25 by 47 feet outside measurements. Concrete piers, 12 inches square, spaced at frequent intervals, support a 6 by 6-inch sill composed of two 3 by 6-inch pieces bolted to the piers. On this sill are placed 2 by 6-inch studs, which support a 4 by 6-inch plate composed of two 2 by 6-inch pieces. These studs are covered with 1-inch T. and G. boarding. The rafters are 2 by 8 inches at 24-inch centres and are covered with 1-inch sheeting and good cedar shingles, laid four and one-half inches to the weather. The roof is strengthened by trusses spaced about ten feet apart. These trusses consist of two 2 by 10 pieces, starting from each side of a rafter and bolted together at the centre with a 2-inch piece between them. Stock windows opening 3 feet by 5 feet are used. The sliding doors, which are built of V-joint boarding with battens on the back, are equipped with hangers and track. The centre door slides on the inside and the others on the outside.





CARE OF IMPLEMENTS WHILE IN OPERATION.

The successful operator is ever on the alert to detect, by sound or sight, whether or not all parts of the machine in his charge are working in harmony. When a discord in sound comes from the implement the cause of the trouble should be determined without delay, and remedied. Usually the cause may be laid to a loosened nut and here it is that the prompt use of the wrench will not only result in a saving of valuable time, but will also aid in prolonging the usefulness of the implement. Next in importance to the keeping of nuts tight is the judicious use of good oil to keep all moving parts lubricated. The average operator uses little judgment in this connection and generally squirts the oil into the oil holes, especially those most convenient, without a thought as to whether those parts require frequent oiling or not. About half the parts require oiling frequently and then in applications that will be retained by the bearing. Sometimes even under the most careful management bearings will become hot but under ordinary circumstances such cases can be remedied by mixing graphite with the oil to smooth off the surfaces.

REPAIRING AND ADJUSTING.

Implements that have been used for some time should be inspected and the worn parts adjusted or replaced. In the farm workshop in the winter when the farm work is not so pressing this important work can be accomplished and will practically eliminate that aggravating "tinkering" during the busy season. Another advantage is that repairs required from the factory can be delivered more promptly and time will permit of a thorough job of repairing being done.

PAINTING.

The application of paint not only improves the appearance of an implement but aids in preserving those parts especially that are composed of wood. Paint of good quality only should be used and the surfaces to be painted should be dry and clean before the paint is applied.

